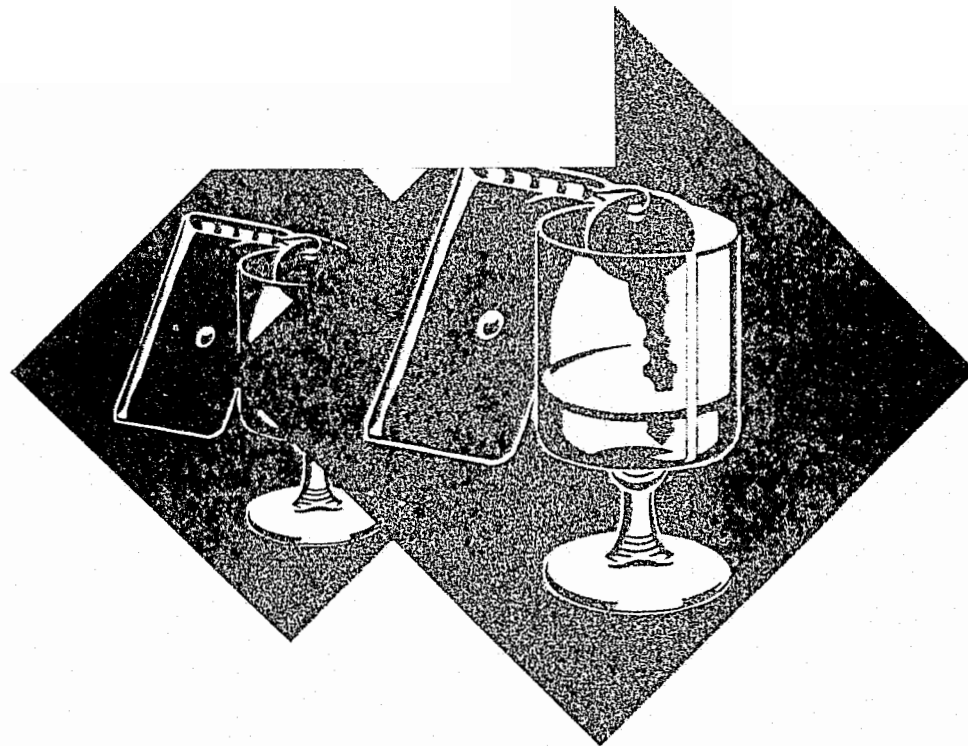


MISSOURI
Department of Mental Health

Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse
Lois Olson, Division Director



2nd Annual Report
Alcohol Related
Traffic Offenders' Program
(ARTOP)

JULY 1, 1986 - JUNE 30, 1987

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December 16, 1987

It is a pleasure to present this Second Annual Alcohol Related Traffic Offenders Program (ARTOP) Report.

The Department of Mental Health, Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse, is responsible for the development of standards for ARTOP programs and for ensuring that programs meet these standards. ARTOP is an educational program that also provides assessment and referral for problem drinkers. The Division considers ARTOP to be a single but important part of Missouri's response to the drinking and driving problem.

The devastating effects of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs continue to be felt. During fiscal year 1987, there were 11,670 traffic crashes, 8,697 personal injuries, and 259 deaths due to drinking and driving on Missouri's highways. These are increases over last year's figures, maybe not dramatic ones but none the less increases. That these figures climb or in some instances remain fairly static despite efforts at containment is an indication of the severity and chronicity of the problem. And yet, regardless of how dramatically or graphically these figures are presented, it is impossible for statistics to present an accurate picture of the needless cost to the people of Missouri which they represent.

The data collected for this report is more inclusive than that which was available for the 1st Annual Report. This year we are able to present information about the identification of problem drinkers and their referral to further alcohol/drug abuse services. This new information allows us to identify the number of first offenders and the number of multiple offenders who participate in ARTOP. Also, instead of simple averages for age, educational level and income, the data in this year's report includes ranges for all three. This helps to clarify the profile of ARTOP students.

For further information concerning ARTOP, please contact Don Pierce, Program Specialist, at this office.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Lois Olson".
Lois Olson

LO:DTP:sh

**ARTOP ANNUAL REPORT
FISCAL YEAR 1987**

(July 1, 1986 - June 30, 1987)

Drinking and Driving in Missouri

Traffic Accidents

Drinking and driving on Missouri highways during Fiscal Year 1987 resulted in:

- 7% of the traffic accidents

11,670 traffic accidents involved a drinking driver, an 11% increase over Fiscal Year 1986.

- 39% of traffic deaths

259 traffic deaths involved a drinking driver. This is a 7% increase over the number of deaths due to drinking and driving in the preceding year. The rate of increase was 6% for traffic deaths where there was no alcohol involved.

- 15% of traffic injuries

8,697 traffic injuries involved a drinking driver. This is a 7% increase over the number of injuries due to drinking in the preceding year.

- Accidents caused by a drinking driver are more dangerous. 49% of such accidents involve injury or death compared to a rate of 27% for non-drinking accidents.

- Drugs were a contributing circumstance in an additional 11 highway deaths and 256 injuries. There were 319 traffic accidents which involved a drugged driver.

These figures are based on traffic accidents where the reporting officer noted whether or not there was alcohol involved. These figures are underestimates because alcohol involvement is unknown in 10% of all traffic accidents (1% of traffic deaths, 2% of traffic injuries, 7% of property damage traffic accidents).

Arrests

- There were 37,926 arrests for drinking and driving. This figure is for Calendar Year 1986, the latest period for which data is available. The number of arrests increased 6% over the preceding year.

Convictions

- There were 22,502 convictions for various drinking and drug related driving offenses. This is a 6% increase over last year.

- 12,547 convictions were prosecuted under state law.
- 9,955 convictions were prosecuted under local ordinances.

Of those arrested and charged with an alcohol related driving offense, 70% were found guilty of the original charge, another 22% were found guilty of a lesser alcohol related driving charge or to an offense not related to alcohol.

Forty-eight percent (48%) of those arrested and charged were found guilty or convicted of an alcohol related traffic offense and had sentence imposed. Twenty-two percent of those found guilty of an alcohol related traffic offense received a Suspended Imposition of Sentence (SIS) which in Missouri does not count as a conviction. Arrested for an alcohol related driving offense but convicted of a lesser non-alcohol related offense was another 22%.

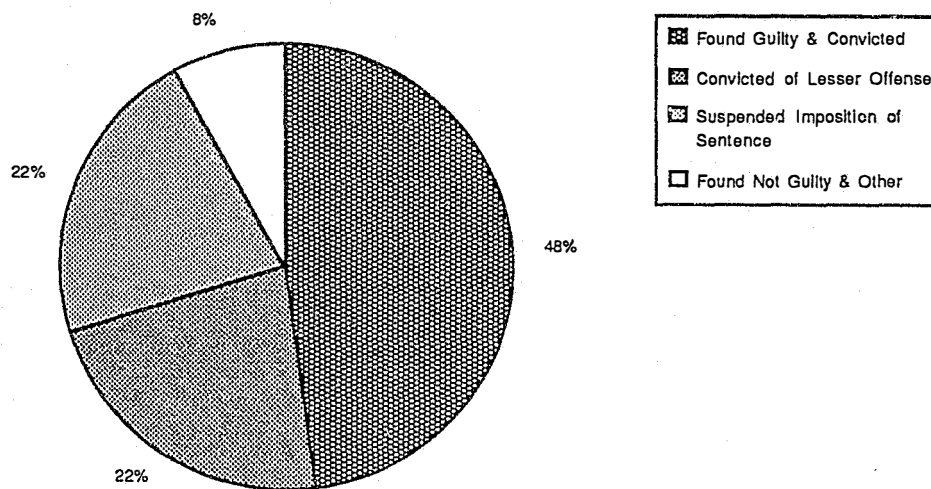


FIGURE 1. Judicial Outcomes for those Arrested and Charged with Alcohol Related Driving Offenses.

Licensure Suspensions and Revocations

- 14,809 licenses were suspended in Fiscal Year 1987 under DWI Administrative Revocation. This is a 13% increase from the preceding year.
- 4,424 licenses were revoked. This is a 13% increase.

Profile of the Drinking Driver

- In cases convicted under state law:
 - 10,867 were first offenders (87%)
 - 1,398 were second offenders (11%)
 - 266 were persistent offenders (2%)
- 79% of drinking drivers involved in traffic accidents are male.
- 50% of the drinking drivers are age 18-30. The median age is 28. The average age is 30.

Background of ARTOP

- Section 577.049 became law in August 1982 and established Alcohol or Drug Related Traffic Offenders' Programs (ARTOPs). The court may order completion of an approved ARTOP upon conviction for a first offense of "driving while intoxicated" or "driving with excessive blood alcohol content." Standards for ARTOPs have been established by the Department of Mental Health and the Department of Public Safety. These standards mandate a program to be at least 10 hours in length, to cover a required curriculum, and to fulfill the objectives of education, assessment and referral of problem drinkers. The Governor designated the responsibility of approving ARTOPs to the Department of Mental Health, Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse. The approval process began July 1, 1983.
- Section 577.023 became law in May 1984 and required a prior offender to serve a minimum of 48 consecutive hours imprisonment, or 40 hours of community service, before becoming eligible for parole. This legislation initiated the development of 48-hour weekend programs. A primary difference between the 48-hour program and the 10-hour ARTOP is a greater emphasis on assessment, referral, and group process. There are currently eight organizations which are certified to operate 48-hour programs.
- Section 302.540 became law in August 1984 and expanded the role of ARTOPs. This chapter provided for the suspension or revocation of an offenders drivers license if the blood alcohol concentration is .13% or more. One of the conditions for reinstatement of the license is completion of an ARTOP.
- Senate Bill 230 of the 84th General Assembly, commonly known as "Abuse and Lose", was passed by the legislature on June 27, 1987 and was signed by Governor John Ashcroft on July 14, 1987, to become effective December 1, 1987. This statute will increase the penalties for repeat DWI offenders by: (1) revoking the driver's license for five years from date of second DWI conviction in a five year period; and (2) revoking the driver's license for ten years of anyone convicted more than twice of a DWI offense in a ten year period. The statute will also revoke driving privileges for one year of any person 21 or older convicted of operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of a controlled substance.

The law also addresses the possession and use of alcohol and/or drugs by minors and requires those convicted to attend Alcohol and Drug Education Programs (ADEP) which are certified by the Department of Mental Health. Some offenses result in the revocation of driving privileges for one year.

ARTOP Annual Report Data

- At the end of Fiscal Year 1987 there were 67 organizations operating ARTOPs. Twenty of these operated multiple program sites. There were a total of 122 actual program sites. Of the 67 organizations operating ARTOPs, 28 are also certified substance abuse treatment programs.
- A total of 18,910 students were referred to ARTOPs in Fiscal Year 1987, with 96% of those referred successfully completing the programs. The largest referral source was Municipal Courts, which accounted for 47% of the total referrals.

- There were 1,831 ARTOP courses held in Fiscal Year 1987. These courses were provided by 188 instructors, the majority of whom worked in ARTOPs on a part-time basis. The average course fee for the ten hour program was \$80.
- The profile of those who attended ARTOPs is nearly identical to the profile of the drinking driver. 85% are male. The average age is 31. Comparable data for the two groups is not available for other demographic categories.

ARTOP Trends

- The number of referrals to ARTOPs increased by 10% in Fiscal Year 1987. This reflects the 6% increase in the number of arrests and also convictions for DWI offenses.
- A greater percentage of ARTOP referrals were prompted by Administrative Revocation than in the past. There was a 13% increase in the number of drivers license suspensions.
- There has been an increase in the number of approved ARTOPs and ARTOP courses held. The number of approved ARTOPs has grown from 62 to 67 in the past fiscal year. An additional 437 courses were held. The number of instructors, however, has decreased from 269 to 188.
- The number of 48-hour weekend programs for second offenders has increased from seven to eight.
- Approximately 50% of those arrested for DWI offenses participated in an ARTOP. The most recent data is depicted in the following figure.

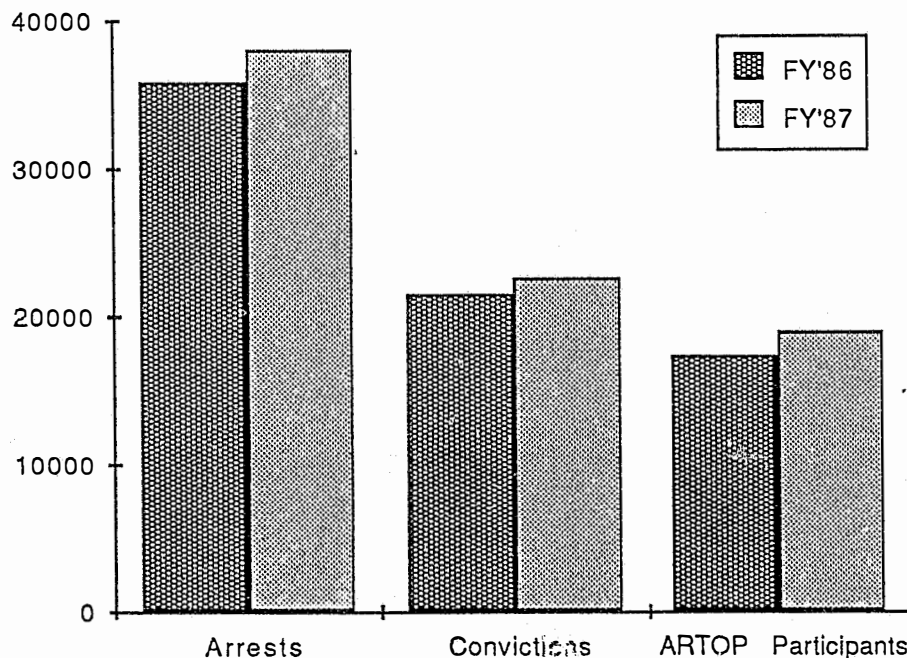


FIGURE 2. Number of Arrests, Convictions and ARTOP Participants

- During Fiscal Year 1987, ten programs provided services for 65% of the total ARTOP attendees in the state. The rate of referral for further alcohol/drug counseling or treatment varied from program to program, with the overall average rate being 31%. Range of referral for the ten leading programs was from 2% to 87%.

TABLE 1
LEADING ARTOPS, IN ORDER OF THE NUMBER
OF CLIENTS SERVED

<u>Program</u>	<u># Served</u>	<u>Location</u>
Safety & Health Council of Western Missouri & Kansas, Inc.	3,035	Kansas City
Missouri Safety Council	2,252	Jefferson City
St. Louis County ARTOP	1,670	Clayton
Alcohol Education Clinic	1,351	St. Louis
Missouri Court Service	1,105	St. Louis
Correction Services	807	Springfield
Safety Council of Greater St. Louis	688	St. Louis
Ozark Center New Directions	506	Joplin
Community Addictions Programs	473	Kansas City
Community Counseling Center	438	Cape Girardeau

Table 2 - ARTOP Annual Report Data

	<u>FY'87</u>	<u>FY'86</u>	<u>FY'85</u>
A. Total Number of Referrals	18,910	17,208	19,583
B. Referrals by Source			
Municipal Court	47%	47%	49%
Associate Circuit Court	23%	20%	31%
Administrative Revocation	21%	17%	10%
Circuit Court	1%	7%	4%
Probation and Parole	4%	4%	4%
Other	4%	5%	2%
C. Rate of Completion			
Successful Completion	96%	87%	90%
Incomplete/Unsuccessful	3%	12%	8%
Other	1%	1%	2%
D. Number of ARTOP Courses	1,831	1,394	1,289
E. Number of ARTOP Instructors	188	269	177
F. Average Fee	\$80	\$88	\$75
G. Race			
White	86%	88%	86%
Black	12%	10%	13%
Other	1%	2%	1%
H. Sex			
Male	85%	85%	86%
Female	15%	15%	14%
I. Marital Status			
Married	36%	39%	37%
Divorced/Separated	25%	24%	24%
Single	39%	37%	39%
J. Employment Status			
Employed Full Time	68%	69%	69%
Employed Part Time	10%	11%	11%
Student	7%	5%	5%
Unemployed	15%	15%	15%

We have changed our data retrieval system in order to better meet our informational needs. We will no longer present averages for age, education and income, but will present instead ranges and percentages which we feel should be a more accurate description of ARTOP clients.

Table 3 - ARTOP Annual Report Data

	FY'87 <u>Number</u>	<u>% *</u>	FY'86 <u>Average</u>	FY'85 <u>Average</u>
A. Age			31	30
Under 21	2,169	11		
21 - 29	7,001	37		
30 - 39	5,085	27		
40 - 49	2,685	14		
50 - 59	1,235	7		
60 or above	721	4		
B. Education			12	12
Did Not Complete High School	4,879	26		
High School Graduate	7,276	39		
Some College	4,617	24		
College Graduate	1,940	10		
UNKNOWN	198	1		
C. Income			\$12,840	\$12,800
Under \$10,000	6,985	37		
\$10,000 - 15,000	4,554	24		
15,000 - 20,000	3,018	16		
20,000 - 25,000	1,985	11		
25,000 - 30,000	1,207	6		
Over 30,000	1,134	6		
D. Prior ARTOP Attendance				
Yes	2,226	12		
No	16,438	87		
UNKNOWN	246	1		
E. Prior DWI/DUI Offenses				
None	13,704	73		
One	3,478	18		
Two or More	1,547	8		
UNKNOWN	181	1		
F. Number of Referrals for Further Substance Abuse Services	5,767	31		